

**Remarks/Arguments:**

Claims 1-6 are pending and rejected in the application. Claims 1 and 4 have been amended. No new matter has been added.

Applicants would like to thank the Examiner for the telephone interview conducted on September 11, 2009. During the telephone interview, Applicants' representatives proposed amending the independent claims to clarify that the plurality of reduced size data have a **common size** as shown in Applicants' Fig. 6A-6D and Fig. 7A-7E. Applicants' representatives also argued that Miura's data, as shown in Fig. 5B, do not have the same size (e.g. the display mode control data 15c is smaller in size than the video control data 15a and the light source control data 15b). The Examiner said that he would have to look more closely at the references.

On page 3, the Official Action rejects claims 1-6 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Miura (U.S. 2004/0263496) in view of Fumoto (U.S. 5,200,738). It is respectfully submitted, however, that the claims are patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth below.

Applicants' invention, as recited by claim 1, includes features which are neither disclosed nor suggested by the art of record, namely:

**the data that does not need to be updated in every field is divided into a plurality of reduced size data having a common size corresponding to a length of the vertical blanking time period ...**

Claim 1 relates to dividing data into a plurality of reduced size data which have a common size. The common size corresponds to the length of the vertical blanking time period. Support for these features can be at least found in Figs. 6A-6B, Figs. 7A-7E and in the specification on pages 10 and 11. No new matter has been added.

On page 4, the Official Action states that Figs. 4B and 5 of Miura suggest dividing data into a plurality of reduced size data. For example, the static control data in Fig. 4 is broken up into reduced size data such as video control data 15A, light source control data 15B and display mode data 15C. These reduced size data are then transmitted in successive frames as shown in Fig. 5B. Thus, the Examiner is suggesting that it would be obvious for the plurality of reduced size data as taught by Miura to be divided into small enough segments so that they will fit in

the vertical blanking period. The static control data in Miura's Fig. 4B, however, is not divided into a plurality of data having a common size. For example, the display mode control data 15C is smaller in size than the video control data 15A and the light source control data 15B (the three pieces do not have a common size). Thus, even in Miura transmits the three different data pieces in three different vertical blanking time periods, the transmission of the display mode control data 15C (smaller data) would not efficiently utilize the entire vertical blanking time period (there would be wasted space in the vertical blanking period).

Applicants' claim 1 is different than the art of record, because data is divided into a plurality of reduced size data which have a common size corresponding to the length of a vertical blanking time period ("*the data that does not need to be updated in every field is divided into a plurality of reduced size data having a common size corresponding to a length of the vertical blanking time period ...*"). For example, as shown in at least Applicants' Figs. 6A-6D, the data d2 is broken up into a plurality of reduced size data d2-a and d2-b which have a common side corresponding to a vertical blanking time period. Another example is at least shown in Figs. 7A-7E where data d2 is broken up into reduced size data d2-a, d2-b, d2-c and d2-d which all have a common size. Thus, by dividing the data into reduced data having common size (e.g. common number of bytes), the entire vertical blanking time period may be utilized more efficiently.

Fumoto does not suggest dividing data into a plurality of reduced size data having a common size. Thus, the combination of Miura and Fumoto is deficient. Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, claim 1 is patentable over the art of record.

Independent claim 4 has similar features to claim 1. Thus, claim 4 is also patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above.

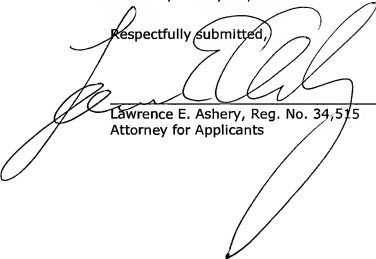
Dependent claims 2-3 and 5-6 include all of the features of the claims from which they depend. Thus, these claims are also patentable over the art of record for at least the reasons set forth above.

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In view of the amendments and arguments set forth above, the above-identified application is in condition for allowance which action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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